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subsequent insertions, one cent consisting of ten
or even less but no advertisement inserted for less
than \$1. Job Work done at the usual terms.

PROTECTION OF GARDENS, ORCHARDS, &c.

The following Bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Bowen, of Muskingum, Ohio.

A BILL FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF TRESPASSERS ON GROWING CROPS AND OVERLANDS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon, any improved land, orchard, or garden of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to eat, take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables there growing or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both and if the offence shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

Sec. 2. Prosecution under this act may be made before any Justice of the Peace of the proper county, who are hereby empowered, authorized and required to proceed against and punish every person offending against its provisions; provided, however, that every person who may be convicted of offences under this act, before any Justice of the Peace shall have a right to a trial by jury, on his appeal to the court common pleas.

MICHIGAN CITY, Nov. 3.—Not one half of the surplus wheat of LaPorte County is in and but a small portion from any of our neighboring counties. Notwithstanding this there has been shipped since the close of harvest one hundred and ten thousand bushels of wheat and 1600 barrels of flour. There are now in store forty-five thousand bushels of wheat waiting for vessels to transport it east. The approaching winter will be a busy one with our merchants for the large quantities of wheat and corn yet to come in and the immense number of hogs to be slaughtered and brought to market will keep their hands full. Our only cry is give us a harbor and we will astonish the east with the immense amount of produce shipped from Michigan City.—*Gazette*.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN KENTUCKY. Bishop Smith says there are in Kentucky four hundred Baptist meeting houses one hundred Presbyterian twenty Roman Catholic and twelve Episcopalian.

Shenandoahs are remarkable for their charity, as they generally give their aid, when they see a case of real distress.

The Editor of the Brookville (La.) American says he takes pleasure in informing his readers that he is still out of jail; not thanks to his subscribers however.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2.

FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1841.

NUMBER 26.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
THE NEXT PRESIDENCY—GENL. SCOTT—HIS RECENT LETTER.

The Presidential canvass of 1844 may be said to have fairly commenced. The letter of Gen. Scott, indicating his willingness to become a candidate, has opened the ball.—

Already we see the wire workers in several States maturing their plans for the next campaign, and marshalling their forces for the onset. It is said, and generally believed that a few weeks since, while Gen. Scott was at Washington, on a flying visit from the north, that the "great unchained" politician of Petro Sylvanus, Thaddeus Stevens, was seen winging his way to the Federal Metropolis, and rumor has it that he paid his respects to the "Hero of Chippewa," and held friendly converse with him in relation to certain grave & weighty matters.

The result of the conference was, that Stevens was entirely satisfied, returned home to Gettysburg, (his place of residence,) and forthwith issued his edict for the assembling of the friends of Gen. Scott, in Harrisburgh, the capital of Pennsylvania.

That meeting was held, resolutions passed recommending Gen. Scott for the next Presidency, and Stevens himself placed at the head of a State Central Committee to port

forward a system of organization and draft an address to the people of Pennsylvania upon the subject. Among the resolutions adopted by the choice spirits assembled at Harrisburgh was one recommending the friends of Gen. Scott throughout the Commonwealth to hold meetings in every county, and in all the towns and townships thereof, appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence, and establish presses wherever the same may be necessary. Accordingly we see the Harrisburgh Telegraph, and Chronicle, the Lancaster Examiner, and Gettysburgh Star, all holding federal anti-slavery meetings, owned in whole or in part, or under the control and influence of this Thaddeus Stevens, unlaid the name of Gen. Scott, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1844. Stevens has openly boasted that he whipped the Clay Whigs into the support of Gen. Harrison, and caused his nomination at Harrisburgh, and so now openly declares that he will force the same men to support the same man again.

And to propitiate the anti-slavery interest, which sways the whig scepter in Pennsylvania, N. York, and Vermont, we see Gen. Scott making his appearance in his late letter, and uttering sweet sounds about "secret societies," evidently intended to wane with the snakes of his anti-slavery allies. The master is arranged, and Thaddeus Stevens will rule the roost. He will lead "Captain Clay," or the traitor of the West will be forced to yield his pretensions, and Gen. Scott will be nominated for the next Presidency, either at Harrisburgh, or wherever else the proslavery party can choose to assemble. And whether the same force of log cabin, hard cider, and country squire will be again enlisted as in 1840, we leave to time to disclose.

Certain it is that some trick or device will be resorted to to cheat the people. Every field and gall will be put into requisition, and money and means will be raised to carry out the aims and designs of such foul plotters as Stevens and co.

Their ambition will interest us most as the slightest hope of success is held out to their grasping cupidity.

In this view of the case, does it not become the duty of every man to be on the alert; for although

successful in nearly all the states of the union this fall, we should not rest in false security.

With the result of 1840 before our eyes, might we not at once go to prepare in meet the enemy and organize to—aye, to adopt the language of the resolution passed at the Harrisburgh meeting, "hold meetings in the different counties and townships, appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence, and establish presses wherever the same may be necessary?" There can be no doubt but that Gen. Scott will be the Whig candidate in 1844, and it will require the united strength of the democracy to defeat him. How to organize in time, and meet the emergency, is a question. Mr. Editor, with your support or experience, which I respectfully submit to you, better judgment, A DEMOCRAT OF 1840.

From the Daily State Sentinel, VERY GOOD.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a timid whig paper, gives the recent defeat of its party with commendable philosophy and good nature. Witness the following:

"When you lose a game," says the courteous Le Brunne, in his instructions to players of poker, "put up your cards and say nothing about it. Some people are so silly as not to be content until they have shown you how they would have won the game if they had had a better hand." *C'est ridicule!*

We are not disposed at the present sitting to do any such thing. There are a multitude of causes that might be enumerated.

In the first place the loss of the state is not owing to "Captain Tyler." We have seen for months that the state was relapsing into the arms of the old Van Buren dynasty; and there it would have gone, from the state of public feeling touching our own domestic administration, veto or no veto. We told our friends so in confidence months ago.

To be sure the discussions in the ranks of our opponents for the last few days inspired us with sort of hectic admiration for the movement as to this city, and we endeavored to arouse the sleeping Whigs to action. But

Alas! though long enough to stir up the enthusiasm of the mass of the people, the effect was nil.

Mr. Baird presented a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was read,

On motion of Mr. Eggleston, unanimous consent was given, that James B. Johnson, David Baird, and Daniel Vester, Commissioners, should be included in his resolution of yesterday, requiring the citation of certain persons at the bar of the Senate.

WOMAN.

Woman truly is a miracle. Place her among flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness, and sometimes of folly, annoyed by a slow drop, frittered by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the sight of a beetle.

The zephyrs are too rough, the showers are too heavy, she is overpowered by the perfume of a rose-bud. But let real calamity come to arouse her affections; to enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark her then.—How her heart strengthens itself, how strong its purpose! Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird, any thing she loves, or tries to protect, and see her thus, as in a recorded instance, furnishing her white arm as a shield, and her own blood crimson her up turned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless. Transform her into the dark places of the earth, awaken her energies to action, and her latent sympathies healing her presence a blessing, she dispels the strides of the stalking physician, when man, the strong and the brave, shrink away pale and affrighted. Mortals tremble at her approach, when she comes, and the demons of death start from their coils, when her spirit is over them, they shiver, what my friends used to call "the heat of her looks," and the night mare! Yes! though their trouble is, why they can't get rid of her, though she is a thing of beauty, and her friends are, so to speak, nothing about it. Some people are so silly as not to be content until they have shown you how they would have won the game if they had had a better hand. *C'est ridicule!*

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On Public Buildings—Messrs. Wright, Gray, and Davis.

On the Canal Fund—Messrs. Wright, Gray, and Davis.

On the State Library—Messrs. Pfater, Revere, and Davis.

On Education—Messrs. Wright, Gray, and Davis.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Wright, Gray, and Davis.

On Corporations—Messrs. Wright, Gray, and Davis.

On Railroads—Messrs. Wright, Gray, and Davis.

On Banks—Messrs. Wright, Gray, and Davis.

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Prosecuting Attorney for the 4th Judicial Circuit—Mr. James Lockhart received 81 votes
Mr. John Linge received 96 " "
Mr. Scudder 1 " "
Mr. Lockhart was declared duly elected.
Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit.—The Hon. J. W. Wallace was elected upon the second ballot by the following vote:
Mr. Wallace received 72 votes
Mr. J. H. Harlan received 46 "
Mr. McCoshan received 23 "
Walsh March 2 "
"Mr. Boggs introduced the following preamble and resolution; which were adopted.
Whereas, at the public sales of the Wahash and Erie canal lands, the best lands have been sold at prices that reflect little will remain unsold, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee on canals and internal improvements enquire into the expediency of reducing the prices of all canal lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.
On motion of Mr. Marsh, Resolved, That the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of enacting a law to extend that part of the Michigan and Huron Canal, extending from Fort Wayne to Newburgh, Noble county, as a necessary feature to the Wahash and Erie canal, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Frank, Resolved, that the committee on education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the school law, that it will enable any school district to ascertain, that to excite any school district to a portion of the funds intended to be distributed among the several school districts, the trustees of any such district shall employ such teachers only as shall produce a certificate of qualification from the examiners of common school teachers, in the county where such school is proposed to be taught, with tenet to report by bill or otherwise.

BILL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Debates were presented by Mr. Murray, for a road and bridges; referred to committee on roads.

By Mr. Bowes, of Thomas T. Perry for a divorce; referred to the judiciary committee; also of Stephen East relating to a State trial; referred to committee on roads.

By Mr. Wiles, of A., relating to the Fort Wayne Fire Company.

By Mr. Myers, in relation to a State road; referred to road committee.

By Mr. Hindey, on the subject of water power; referred to the committee on canals.

Mr. Slough, from a select committee, reported a bill for a divorce, which was read twice, and on motion of Mr. Cooper, indefinitely postponed, ay 20, nay 23.

Mr. Hindey, from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill in relation to the five cents tax for rail road iron for the Madison road—making it the duty of the collector for Marion county to suspend the further collection of said tax, and refund to those that have paid; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Bradley introduced a joint resolution on the subject of the principal and interest of the public debt—providing that the State will pay any money sumptuously deposited by its agent or agents, or fondly retained by other persons; and read and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Chapman of L., Resolved, That a select committee of 3 members be appointed, with instructions to report back to this House providing for the disposition of the lands granted by the general government to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of extending the Wahash and Erie Canal from the mouth of Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, in accordance with the terms of the act granting said land.

Mr. Chapman offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted, viz.

Whereas, in the present embarrassed condition of the finances of the State, it is altogether inexpedient further to sell State lands at depreciated prices (as heretofore) for the purpose of prosecuting the system of internal improvement contemplated in the acts of 1836, and a law duly acts declare; therefore

Resolved, That the committee on canals & internal improvements be instructed to report a bill to this House, providing for letting the several lots of public works embraced in the acts of 1836, and subsequent amendatory acts, to individuals, on just and equitable principles for limited periods, on condition of their completing the work or works set out to them.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell,

Resolved, That the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting an appropriation for the purpose of improving the navigation of the St. Joseph's river with in the limits of the State of Indiana, with leave to report, &c.

By Mr. Wiles of Allen, that the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to prepare and report to the House a memorial to the Congress of the United States, asking the cession of every alternate section for 1 mile on each side of so much of the central canal as shall pass through the lands lately acquired by the United States of the Miami Indians, to aid in the construction of said canal north of Indianapolis.

By Mr. Faulk, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of including the law relative to mortgages, so as to give the first deed in mortgage full and recorded a priority of lien.

By Mr. Clements, that the committee on canals and internal improvements be required to take into consideration at as early a period as practicable, that part of the General's message which says: "Heavy sums to pay interest will add to the existing burdens of the State, without the most remote promise of ultimate relief, although it may in time be resorted to measures to secure the completion of some of the best works, as well as other parts of the same in route thereto, and if a plan can be contrived by them, to complete some of the best works of internal improvement, that they report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Wiles of A., offered a resolution, as to the expediency of making an appropriation for the speedy completion of the Erie & Michigan canal, which was not adopted.

SENATE.

MORNING, DEC. 12.

By Mr. West.—Resolved, That a

committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure, if possible, the passage of a law, authorizing the State to purchase all the public lands within her limits, on credit of fifteen years, without interest, and at a reasonable price, the proceeds to be fully applied to the completion of the most important public works.

Mr. West offered a resolution, instructing the committee on finance to enquire into the expediency of issuing scrip based upon the probable proceeds of the lands granted by the General Government to the State, to aid in constructing the Wahash and Erie canal, and to apply the same to aid in the completion and construction of such work or works as are most likely to be most preferable to the State & Co.

The reference of this motion elicited a long and animated debate, which continued until the Senate adjourned. It was opposed by Messrs. Harris, Gregory, Stevenson, Bradbury, Moffat, Eggleston, and Cornet, and supported by Messrs. West, Parker, Moore, Eliot, Collins, Bright and Chamberlain.—[The debate will be given hereafter.]

A motion for its indefinite postponement was lost, ay 20, nay 23.

Mr. Collins offered an amendment to insert "the Northern Canal from Fort Wayne North," in the proposition of the gentle man from Marion; whilst the question was pending the Senate adjourned.

ATTRACTION.—The resolution of Mr. West, being under discussion,

Mr. Collins moved an amendment to the said resolution providing for an appropriation of the fund to certain works, among which were the Indianapolis and Madison Rail Roads and the New Albany and Crawfordsville Turnpike.

Mr. West rose and remarked that, insomuch as it was evident that the friends of the marsh system and their usual log rolling had diverted his resolution from its original and legitimate purpose, that he would move that the bill and amendment he laid on the table, which motion prevailed by consent.

By Mr. Harris: A bill for the relief of sufferers of Wahash and Erie canal lands. (This bill reduces the penalty of the non payment of interest from 100 to 10 per cent.) Ordered to a second reading.

The bill, No. 23, respecting the sale of property on execution, was taken up, and pending the discussion, a message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill repealing the tax of five per cent. levied on the people of Marion County for the benefit of the Madison Rail Road, which received the signature of the President of the Senate.

Bill No. 23, was recommended to the judiciary committee, headed by Mr. Parker, so as to require justices of the peace to be furnished with copies of the law by the Secretary of State, and providing that no mandate or execution, until the justice issuing the execution, shall have been so notified. Mr. Chamberlain moved, successfully, that the committee be instructed to regulate the mode for the return and arrangement of executions now issued, &c.

[This bill provides that sales on execution be postponed until February next—the act to be in force after the Clerk of the Circuit Courts shall receive certified copies of the same—and it made the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish them as soon as possible.]

Mr. Hannegan, from the judiciary committee, reported a joint resolution respecting the sale of all personal property on execution now heretofore advertised which may be held hereafter and before the 15th day of January next, is hereby, in every case postponed until some day to be fixed by a proper officer, and after the said 15th day of January next, the joint resolution to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage, and shall be published in the Indiana Journal and Sentinel, and the Secretary of State shall forward a copy thereof to the clerk of each circuit court. This joint resolution was offered to the somewhat different form, but having the same object in view, and was modified as above.

Mr. Hannegan said in defense of the resolution, that news had been borne on the wing of the wind, to different parts of the State, that relief measures would be adopted at the present session. That many creditors in different parts of the State, who had the dockets of justices covered with judgments were suing out their execution, with great energy and animation, depicting in a strain of alarm the sufferings of those who might have their property swept from them, by relentless creditors, for a mere trifle.

Mr. Brown of Marion, also favored the resolution, and stated, in addition to what had been said by Mr. Hannegan, that it was understood that in many parts of the State creditors were making affidavit that they were in danger of losing their debts, in consequence of the unexpired relief-laws, and were fearing an execution in order to have the property of their unfortunate debtors sold before a relia law passed.

The joint resolution was read three several times and passed by the following vote, to wit:

Agnes—Moses Barnett of Montgomery,

Bearns, Brown of Marion, Butler, Chapman of Hance, Clegg, Clinton, Clements, Cosswell, Couley, Cook, Clinton, Davis of Sullivan,

Durfee, Durbin, Edwards, Ellis, Foley,

Finn, Garrison, Gilbert, Gorman, Graham,

Grover, Hannegan, Harding, Hendricks,

Hedges, Hender, Hutton, Lawrence, Lee,

Lester, Linglin, Marsh, Marshall, Mathew,

McAlistair, McMillen, Murray, Myres, Nelson,

Norfolk, O'Neal, Peck, Poultney, Rounelle,

Kitchin Robinson of Carroll, Robinson of Rich, Rocker, Saffer, Saunders, Saybol,

Shum, Smiddy, Thompson of F., Thompson

of Nobles and Lagrange, Toussaint, Wright

Wines of Allen, and Yocom.—81.

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Hooper, Mifflin, Moulard, Montgomery, Og-

den, Pocock, Rand, Rawlings, Reed, Rich-

ard, Shively, Simonson, Sinks, Stratton, Tim-

berd, Warren, Williamson, Wines of Vir-

ginia, and Yocom.—81.

Agnes—Moses Barnett of Lawrence,

Hawkins, Bradley, Brown of Dearborn, Chap-

lin, Lupton, Clark, Cooper, Davis of

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Groves, Hannegan, Henley, Howard May,

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ISAAC D. G. NELSON,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & MANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

\$2.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE,
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS,
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All Letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each subsequent insertion, when consisting of ten lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms,

PROTECTION OF GARDENS, ORCHARDS, &c.

The following Bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Bowen, of Muskingum; Ohio.

A BILL FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF TRESPASSERS ON GROWING CROPS AND OREHARDS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon, any improved land, orchard, or garden of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to eat, take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables there growing or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both and if the offence shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

Sec. 2. Prosecution under this act may be made before any Justice of the Peace of the proper county, who are hereby empowered, authorized and required to proceed against and punish every person offending against its provisions; provided, however, that every person who may be convicted of offences under this act, before any Justice of the Peace shall have a right to a trial by jury, on his appeal to the court common pleas.

MICHIGAN CITY, Nov. 3.—Not one half of the surplus wheat of Laporte county is in and but a small portion from any of our neighboring counties. Notwithstanding this there has been shipped since the close of harvest one hundred and ten thousand bushels of wheat and 1500 barrels of flour. There are now in store forty-five thousand bushels of wheat waiting for vessels to transport it east. The approaching winter will be a busy one with our merchants for the large quantities of wheat and corn yet to come in and the immense number of hogs to be slaughtered and brought to market will keep their hands full. Our only cry is give us a harbor and we will astonish the east with the immense amount of produce shipped from Michigan City.—*Gazette*.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN KENTUCKY. Bishop Smith says there are in Kentucky four hundred Baptist meeting houses one hundred Presbyterian twenty Roman Catholic and twelve Episcopalian.

Shoemakers are remarkable for their charity, as they generally give their *act*, when they see a case of real distress.

The Editor of the Brookville (Ia.) American says he takes pleasure in informing his readers that he is still out of jail; no thanks to his subscribers however.

Dow Jr. says there's no balmy sleep for those who act dishonestly live immorally, vote spuriously, chase closely, judge rashly, condemn instantly, lounge idly, sit in shorts, do wickedly, etc. Those who are honest, upright, true, decent, deserve his friends, speak ill of married women run down the girls, throw a quid of tobacco in the contribution box, and takes a peep at you how they would have won the game if they had held a better hand. *C'est ridicule!*

We are not disposed at the present sitting to do any such thing. There are a multitude of causes that might be enumerated. In the first place the loss of the state is not owing to "Captain Tyler." We have seen for months that the state was relapsing into the arms of the old Van Buren dynasty; and there it would have gone, from the state of public feeling touching our own domestic administration, veto or no veto. We told our friends so in confidence, months ago. To be sure the dissensions in the ranks of our opponents for the last few days inspired us with a sort of hectic animation for the moment as to this city, and we endeavored to avert the sleeping Whigs to action. But Hotspur long since taught us that there is a great difference between calling spirits and getting them to come when they are called.

Some of our morning contemporaries, we perceive, are already framing excuses—principally among which is the old one that we should not have been beaten if a few more hundred of our friends had turned out and voted. Cocker forbid that we should deny that if the majority had been for us, we would not have been against us. Yet, for ourselves we think it the wisest course to take the advice of Le Baume, "put up the cards and say no more about it." Two good lessons, however, have been taught, but whether they will be understood by some of our reckless and restless politicians, is a matter of some considerable doubt with us. They ought to learn the folly of disgusting the great Whig party by rushing prematurely, not to say

too much, like myself, before the election is over.

It is a blessed thing to lie down at night with a light stomach and a lighted conscience. You ought to see me sleep sometimes! The way I take it is a reaction to children.

A man down east has patented an improvement on the corn-hulling machine; by the use of it invention he can put in a lot of newspaper bills and shell out the cash!—Send us one.—*Pitts. Chron.*

Here too—we have got accounts enough to keep such a machine going steadily all winter.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2.

FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1841.

NUMBER 26.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY—GENL. SCOTT—HIS RECENT LETTER.

The Presidential canvass of 1844 may be said to have fairly commenced. The letter of Gen. Scott, indicating his willingness to become a candidate, has opened the ball—Already we see the wire workers in several States maturing their plans for the next campaign, and marshalling their forces for the onset. It is said, and generally believed that a few weeks since, while Gen. Scott was at Washington, on a flying visit from the north that the "great unchained" politician of Pennsylvania, Thaddeus Stevens, was seen walking his way to the federal Metropolis, and rumor has it that paid his respects to the "Hero of Chippewa," and held friendly converse with him in relation to certain grave & weighty matters. The result of the conference was, that Stevens was entirely satisfied, returned home to Gettysburg, (his place of residence,) and forthwith issued his edict for the assembling of the friends of Gen. Scott, Harrisburgh, the capitol of Pennsylvania. That meeting was held, resolutions passed recommending Gen. Scott for the next Presidency, and Stevens himself placed at the head of a State Central Committee to perfect a system of organization and draft an address to the people of Pennsylvania upon the subject. Among the resolutions adopted by the choice spirits assembled at Harrisburgh, was one recommending the friends of Gen. Scott throughout the Commonwealth to hold meetings in every county, and in all the towns and townships thereof, appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence, and establish presses wherever the same may be necessary. Accordingly we see the Harrisburgh Telegraph, and Chronicle, the Lancaster Examiner, and Gettysburgh Star, all leading federal anti-Masonic presses, owned in whole or in part, or under the control and influence of this Thaddeus Stevens, unfurled the name of Gen. Scott, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1844. Stevens has openly boasted that he whipped the Clay Whigs into the support of Gen. Harrison, and caused his nomination at Harrisburgh, and he now openly declares that he will force the same men into the support of Gen. Scott! And to propitiate the anti-masonic interest, which always the whig scipte in Pennsylvania, N. York, and Vermont, we see Gen. Scott making his obsequies in his late letter, and uttering sweet sounds about "secret societies," evidently intended to woo and win the smiles of his anti-masonic allies. The matter is arranged, and Thaddeus Stevens will rule the coast. He will head "Captain Clay," or die. The orator of the West will be forced, to yield his pretensions, and Gen. Scott will be nominated for the next Presidency, either at Harrisburgh, or wherever else the piebald whig party may choose to assemble. And whether the same farce of log cabins, hard cider, and coon-skins will be again enacted, as in 1840, we leave to time to disclose. Certain it is that some trick or device will be resorted to cheat the people. Every effort will be made to raise the money and means will be raised to carry out the aims and designs of such foul plotters as Stevens and co. Their ambition will never rest as long as the slightest hope of success is held out to their grasping cupidity. In this view of the case, does it not become the democracy to be on the alert; for although successful in nearly all the states at the can this fall, we should not rest in false security. With the result of 1840 before our eyes, ought we not at once to prepare to meet the enemy and organize too—aye, to adopt the language of the resolution passed at the Harrisburgh meeting, to "hold meetings in the different counties and townships, appoint committee of vigilance and correspondence, and establish presses wherever the same may be necessary." There can be no doubt now but that Gen. Scott will be the Whig candidate in 1844, and it will require the united strength of the democracy to defeat him. How to organize in time, and meet the emergency, is a question, Mr. Editor, with your superior experience, which I respectfully submit to your better judgment.

A DEMOCRAT OF 1840.

From the Daily State Sentinel.

VERY GOOD.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a true blue whig paper, bears the recent defeat of its party with commendable philosophy and good nature. Witness the following:

"When you lose a game," says the courteous Le Baume, "in his instructions to play at piquet, 'put up your cards and say nothing about it.' Some people are so silly as not to be content until they have shown you how they would have won the game if they had held a better hand. *C'est ridicule!*

We are not disposed at the present sitting to do any such thing. There are a multitude of causes that might be enumerated. In the first place the loss of the state is not owing to 'Captain Tyler.'

We have seen for months that the state was relapsing into the arms of the old Van Buren dynasty; and there it would have gone, from the state of public feeling touching our own domestic administration, veto or no veto.

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A word to the wise is sufficient.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

S E N A T E .

Mr. Eggleston offered a resolution requiring the following named Fund Commissioners, viz: Nicholas McCarty, Jeremiah Sullivan, Caleb B. Smith, James Farrington, Isaac Coe, Lucius H. Scott, Milton Stapp, Samuel Hanna, Nathan B. Palmer, George H. Dunn, and Noah Noble; Samuel Merrill, Bank agent, and the following C. commissioners, viz: Jesse L. Williams, Samuel Lewis, David Maxwell, Thomas H. Blake, Elisha Long, John Woodburn, Alexander Morrison J. G. Clendenin and I. A. Graham, to appear at the bar of the Senate on the 3d Monday of December, 1841, to answer an oath touring certain rumored charges against them in the execution of their trusts, and that process be issued forthwith by the President of the Senate for that purpose, which resolution was adopted by consent.

J O I N T C O M M I T T E E S .

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Pearcey, Mitchell and Hendricks.

On Canal Fund—Messrs. Brown of Marion and Cogswell.

On State Library—Messrs. Deming Thompson of F., and Bradley

On Motion of Mr. Norwell, Resolved, That the committee of the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill as early a day as practicable, suspending all laws, now in force, in this State, for the collecting of debts, for the period of ninety days.

Mr. Deffees introduced a preamble and resolution requiring the attendance of Fund Commissioners &c., for a similar purpose as required by the resolution of the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Hannegan moved an amendment, by striking out all after the resolving clause, and inserting the following:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine members be appointed to investigate the transactions of the different agents heretofore authorized by the State of Indiana, to affect loans and to dispose of bonds on behalf of the State; that the said committee be directed to ascertain and report the manner in which those loans have been affected, the terms on which they were negotiated, the period at which the sales of such bonds occurred, the names of the persons to whom they were sold or otherwise disposed of, and by whom sold or disposed of, together with all other matters, relative to, or connected with, the subject; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and be required to report to this House all the evidence detailed before them.

Resolved, That said committee shall extend their investigations to the conduct and transactions of all the officers and agents in any manner connected with the system of internal improvement in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Deffees opposed the amendment. He supposed that if the persons were examined before this House, something might appear different to a majority of the House, than the report of a committee would not act as justly as they might.

Mr. Hannegan replied. He disdained the charge, he pitied the heart and the head, and would hate himself if he could throw in the face of this House a charge so foul. His object was truth as well as the gentleman's. It would occupy three months in the House, in persisting in this course, the object is to hide truth. It appeared that there was a wheel within a wheel, an object not yet developed, and he believed it was to keep this House here as long as possible, that the majority may be charged with a waste of time.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following committee in pursuance of the resolutions adopted this morning, relative to the Fund Commissioners and other public agents and their transactions in relation to our public debt, to wit:

Messrs. Barnett of Montgomery, Bradley Brown of Dearborn, Brown of Marion, Butler, Chapman of H., Clements, Cogswell, Cooley, Coon, Cooper, Cotton, Davis of Floyd, Davis of Sullivan, Deming, Devin, Durbar, Edwards, Ellis, Foley, Foulk, Garrigus, Gilbert, Goodwin, Goohus, Gorham, Grover, Hannegan, Hendricks, Henry, Hodges, Hoobler, Howard, Hutton, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Lingle, Marsh, Metheny, May, McAlister, Milligan, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Myers, Nelson, Norwell, O'Neal, Peak, Pease, Read, Rawlings, Reed, Ritchey, Robinson, of C., Rooker, Saifer, Saylor, Shively, Simonson, Snoddy, Snook, Thompson of Noble, Townsend, Warner, Whigham, Wines of Vigo, Yocom, and Davis Speaker.—72.

Mrs. —— Messrs. Barnes, Bowers, Chapman of Laporte, Clark, Deffees, Frizk, Graham, Hannegan, Marshall, Meeker, Murray, Odgen, Proctor, Rannals, Robinson of Ross, Runyon, Saunders, Sheep, Sinks, Stratton, Tisdell, Williamson and Wines of Allen.—23.

The bill to re-organize the 8th and create the 12th judicial circuits was reported back from the committee on the judiciary, without amendment, read a third time and passed a vote of ayes 71 nays 22.

Mr. Hannegan moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to this House, so amendatory of the acts subjecting real and personal estate to execution, as to require that property of every description shall not be sold, by virtue of any judicial process, at less than two thirds of its appraised value, which appraisement shall be a fair standard valuation; and providing that all executions, issued from the Circuit Court shall be made returnable from term to term thereafter; so that no more than two executions shall issue in any period of twelve months; and providing further that executions issued by justices of the peace shall be made returnable at the end of one hundred and twenty days and not sooner, and providing however, that such provisions shall not extend to judgments or other legal proceedings against State, county or township officers or executors, administrators or guardians, for any malfeasance or neglect in office, or against attorneys for refusing to pay over money collected by them as such.

On motion of Mr. Deffees, Resolved,—That John B. Dillon, Esq. have access to the State Library, and to the achieves of the State during his stay in Indianapolis, for the purpose of acquiring facts to aid him in writing the early history of the State of Indiana, in which he is now engaged.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

The President laid before the Senate a report from the branch bank at Terre Haute—on motion of Mr. Collins, referred to the committee on the State Bank.

Mr. St. Clair presented a petition from the citizens of Allen County, stating, that the business of their Circuit Court is too great for the present terms, and praying that the Court be authorised to sit an extra session, in January next, until the business be finished—laid on the table by consent.

Sec. 8th. Property not to be sold for less than two-thirds of its fair market value.

Sec. 9th. Fixes the mode by which the value shall be ascertained.

Sec. 10th. Gives the right of redemption for eighteen months upon real estate sold under execution.

Sec. 11th. Gives a junior imbrancer upon failure of the owner, the right to redeem.

Sec. 12th. On failure of debtor to stay the debt the officer shall upon application, take of the purchaser of property sold, and recognise it.

Sec. 13th. Makes property repayable.

Sec. 14th. Requires the *bona fide* purchasers to be present at sale on execution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the introduction of several petitions, &c. Mr. Henly's from the committee of ways and means reported back to the House, the bill presented on yesterday, abolishing the Board of Equalization and amending the law prescribing the duties of county collectors, so as to repel the penalty of ten per cent. on failure to make payment of taxes by the 25th of December. The committee made one amendment, extending the time of payment of taxes until the first of March next; which amendment was concurred in by the chair.

A message from the House was received inviting the Senate forthwith to repair to the House for the purpose of going in the election of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys, which was reciprocated, and the Senate accordingly repaired to the Halls of the House where the following ballotings were had:

For President Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit:

W. P. Bryant received 103 votes

D. R. Eeler received 42 "

Scattering. 3 "

So W. P. Bryant was declared duly elected.

Mr. Samuel C. Wilson was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 1st Judicial Circuit without opposition.

Prosecuting Attorney for the 3d Judicial Circuit:

George Robinson received the first ballot

Mr. John Dumont do do 61

Mr. J. W. Robinson do do 8

Scattering. do do 18

Neither gentlemen having received a majority of all the votes given, Mr. George Robinson was elected on

Prosecuting Attorney for the 4th Judicial Circuit: Mr. James Lockhart received 81 votes. Mr. John Ingles received 66 do. Scattering 1 do. Mr. Lockhart was declared duly elected.

Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit: Two ballottings were had. Mr. J. M. Wallace was elected upon the second ballot by the following vote:

Mr. Wallace received 72 votes

Mr. A. J. Harlan received 46 "

B. McClelland received 23 "

Walter March 2 "

"Mr. Beane introduced the following preamble and resolution; which were adopted.

Whereas, at the public sales of the Wabash and Erie canal lands, the best lands have been sold; yet as the refuse lands will remain no bolt a long time, unless reduced in price; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on canals and internal improvements enquire into the expediency of reducing the price or rates of all canal lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On Motion of Mr. Marsh, Resolved, That the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of engraving that part of the Michigan and Erie canal, extending from Fort Wayne to Northport, Noble county as a necessary feeder to the Wabash and Erie canal, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Frink, Resolved, that the committee on education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the school law, that to entitle any school district to receive the funds intended to be distributed among the several school districts, the trustees of any such district shall employ such teachers only as shall produce a certificate of qualification from the examiners of common school teachers, in the county where such school is proposed to be taught, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11,

Persons were presented by Mr. Murray, for a road and bridge; referred to committee on roads.

By Mr. Bowers, of Thomas T. Perry for a divorce; referred to the judiciary committee; also of Stephen East relating to a State road; referred to committee on roads.

By Mr. Wines of A. relating to the Fort Wayne Fire Company.

By Mr. Myers, in relation to a State road; referred to road committee.

By Mr. Hodges, on the subject of water power; referred to the committee on canals.

Mr. Stump, from a select committee, reported a bill for a divorce, which was read twice, and on motion of Mr. Cooper, indefinitely postponed, ayes 63, nays 33.

Mr. Harding, from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill in relation to the five cents tax for rail road iron for the Madison road—making it the duty of the elector for Marion county to suspend the further collection of said tax, and refund to those that have paid; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Bradley introduced a joint resolution on the subject of the principal and interest of the public debt—providing that the State will not pay any money fraudulently disposed of by its agent or agents, or fraudulently obtained by other persons; read and passed by second reading.

On motion of Mr. Chapman of L.

Resolved, That a select committee of 3 members be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a memorial to Congress, asking a further appropriation by the United States for the construction of a harbor at Zanesville in the State of Indiana.

Messrs. Chapman, Bradley and Deffreys were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan.

Resolved, that the committee on canals & internal improvements be instructed to report a bill to this House providing for the disposition of the lands granted by the general government to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of extending the Wabash and Erie Canal from the mouth of Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, in accordance with the terms of the act granting said land.

Mr. Crismon offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted, viz.

Whereas, in the present embarrassed condition of the finances of the State, it is altogether inexpedient further to sell State bonds at depreciated prices (as heretofore) for the purpose of prosecuting the system of internal improvement contemplated in the acts of 1836 and 1837; therefore acts thereto; therefore

Resolved, That the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House, providing for letting the several lines of public works embodied in the acts of 1836, and subsequent amendatory acts, to individuals, on just and equitable principles for limited periods, on condition of their completing the work or works so let to them.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell,

Resolved, That the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting an appropriation for the purpose of improving the navigation of the St. Joseph's river with the limits of the State of Indiana, with leave to report, &c.

By Mr. Wines of Allen, that the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to prepare and report to the House a memorial to the Congress of the United States, asking the cession of every alternate section for miles on each side of so much of the central canal as shall pass through the lands lately acquired by the United States of the Miami Indians, to aid in the construction of said canal north of Indianapolis.

By Mr. Foutch, that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to mortgages, so as to give the first deed or mortgage filed and record a priority of lien.

By Mr. Clements, that the committee on canals and internal improvements be required to take into consideration at as early a period as practicable, that part of the Governor's message which says: "Heavy sacrifices to pay interest will add to the existing burdens of the State, without the most remote promise of ultimate relief, although this may be true in respect to measures to secure the completion of some of the best works," as well as other parts of the same in relation thereto, and if a plan can be conceived by them, to complete some of the best works of internal improvement, that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wines of A. offered a resolution, as to the expediency of making an appropriation for the speedy completion of the Erie & Michigan canal; which was not adopted.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

By Mr. West.—Resolved, That a select

committee be appointed to take into consideration, approved February 4th, 1831—Providing that hereafter, no property, real or personal, shall sell for less than two thirds of its fair standard valuation, at the time of such sale—to be valued by three disinterested individuals—that whenever property cannot be sold, to return the facts; executions from the Circuit Court to be returnable in 180 days so that not more than two executions shall be issued in twelve months. Executions, from the dockets of justices of the peace, to be returnable in 120 days, so that no more than three executions shall be issued in twelve months. To extend to all existing judgments and executions in the hands of officers.

The bill was read a first and second time, and on motion of Mr. Chapman of Hancock ordered to be printed.

A Resolution was offered, by Mr. Marsh, that the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing scrip based upon the probable proceeds of the lands granted by the General Government to the State to aid in constructing the Wabash and Erie canal, and to apply the same to the completion and construction of such work or works as are most likely to be most profitable to the State, &c.

The reference of this motion elicited a long and animated debate, which continued until the Senate adjourned.

It was opposed by Messrs. Harris, Gregory, Stevenson, Bradbury, Moffatt, Eggleston, and Cornett; and supported by Messrs. West, Parker, Mount, Eliot, Collins, Bright and Chamberlain. [The debate will be given hereafter.]

A motion for its indefinite postponement was lost, ayes 20, nays 29.

Mr. Collins offered an amendment to insert "the Northern Canal from Fort Wayne to Northport," in the proposition of the gentleman from Marion; whilst the question was pending, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—The resolution of Mr. West, being yet under discussion,

Mr. Collins moved an amendment to the said resolution providing for an appropriation of the fund to certain works, among which were the Indianapolis and Madison Rail Road and the New Albany and Crawfurdville Turnpike.

Mr. West rose and remarked that insomuch as it was evident that the friends of the mammoth system and their usual log rolling had diverted his resolution from its original and legitimate purpose, that he would move that the bill and amendment be laid on the table, which motion prevailed by consent.

By Mr. Harris: A bill for the relief of purchasers of Wabash and Erie canal lands. (This bill reduces the penalty of the non payment of interest from 100 to 10 per cent.) Ordered to a second reading.

The bill, No. 23, respecting the sale of property on execution, was taken up, and pending the discussion, a message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill repealing the tax of five per cent, levied on the people of Marion county for the benefit of the Madison Rail road, which motion prevailed by consent.

Mr. Eliot: A bill for the relief of

which motion created a very lengthy discussion, pending which the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Chamberlain, from the judiciary committee reported the joint resolution suspending all sales on execution, till the first of February next. The ayes and nays being called for, the resolution was adopted by the following vote, ayes 25, nays 24.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Aker, Blair, Bradley, Burke, Chamberlain, David, Dickey, Evans, Fife, Harris, Hurlbut, Huntington, Hurlbut, Hurlbut, Hurlbut, Jackson, Kirk, Parks, Reeve, Santa, Shanks, Sinclair, Tamm, Walpole and West; 25.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Baird, Bright, Carr of J., Carr of L., Corman, Collins, Eggleston, Eliot, Gregory, Hopper, Hovey, W., Knobell, Miller, Morgan, Mount, Nave, Parker, Pitcher, Reed, Roberts, Sheets, Stevenson, Williams, White; 24.

[This bill contains a provision that the justices of the peace shall not be liable for costs of their trial, and that no constable or other officer shall be held liable as a trespasser, for sales made on execution, until the justice issuing the same, shall be furnished with such copy. This resolution originated in the House. But the concurrence of both in the Senate's amendments, is necessary before the bill will be presented to the Governor. An abstract of the bill will be furnished tomorrow.]

The following are the results of the elections:

For Judge of the 12th Circuit:

Jas. W. Bradford 77—elected

Thomas Johnson 71

Blank 1

For prosecuting Attorney of 8th Circuit:

1st. 2d. 3d.

W. S. Palmer 55 64 65

S. T. Tipton 62 63 61—elected

Scattering 1 1 1

For prosecuting Attorney of 12th Circuit:

1st. 2d. 3d.

R. J. Dwyer 48 66

W. H. Combs 48 74—elected

L. P. Farley 32 7

Mr. Herriman introduced a resolution that a select committee be appointed to report a bill providing for an issue of scrip of \$500,000 of Treasury Notes annual for the purpose of completing the northern canal to the falls in Noble county; the railroad to Indianapolis; the white water canal to the National road, &c. and the improvement of the Wabash rapids.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the resolution was laid on the table, ayes 39, nays 33.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the joint resolution of the House postponing the time of sale of all personal property on execution until the first of February next, with two amendments: which were concurred in by the House.

Mr. Gorman, from the judiciary committee, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read and passed to a second reading.

FIGHT OR DIE.

The article below from the Nashville Union shows a gallant affair of honor between two members of the Tennessee Legislature.

MAJ. ROWLES AND MR. HASKELL.

On Monday morning a conversation took place in the House of Representatives between Maj. Rowles, the member from Bradley, and Mr. Haskell, from Marion, with reference to a sword fight which had recently taken place between Maj. B. Sturz & Mr. H. in the House of Reps.

A return of the blow by Mr. H. was presented by Mr. Walker of McMinn who caught him in the act of striking. The house at once took cognizance of the affair, so far as there had been a violation of its rules; and while the subject was under consideration Mr. H. was understood to say that he had considered Maj. R. fully justified in giving the blow; for under the same circumstances he would have done so. Maj. R. had done so. The House forgave the offence; but it was clearly seen that the parties had not forgiven each other.

At the usual hour the House adjourned, to two P.M.—during which time there was a theme of general conversation "about town." At the opening of the afternoon session it was apparent that the difficulty was not yet at an end.

The House adjourned about 8 o'clock, when, (according to the Banner) as the members passed down from the Court House to the public square, Mr. Haskell denounced Maj. Rowles in the most violent language.

"Rowles is a scoundrel," said Mr. Haskell.

Maj. B. Sturz & Mr. H. in the House of Reps.

Maj. Rowles drew. Each drew a sou-

per pistol and fired; and then each drew a third, but before either drew a third, the bystanders interfered and firing ceased.

We understand

that the right hand which prevented firing the third pistol was presented; and that Mr. Rowles was shot thro' the clothes.

It should be added that as Maj. Rowles presented his third pistol it was discovered that he was wounded and on being instantaneously apprised of it by Col. Port of Monroe, Major Rowles withheld his fire.

It is acknowledged that both gentlemen behaved very gallantly on the occasion.

WOMEN NOTICED.—As an evidence of the popularity of the Indiana State Sentinel, we will note a few facts.

Its circulation is now as large, if not larger, than that of any other paper

in the State, although it is not yet full grown.

We received last week upwards of 70

subscribers in one day, and they come in like

hailstones running out, in a steady stream.

It now circulates in nearly every State in the Territory of the Union, and is rapidly increasing.

It is praised even by its enemies; and last but least, it is barked at by every little cur

which happens to see it. Why then may we not crow?—S'a's Sentinel.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1841.

THE HOME LEAGUE.

We perceive "high tariff" movements are again being made in New York and other places, under the name of societies called "the home league." This is necessary, in part, to sustain Mr. Clay's distribution bill passed at the Extra Session, and in part to add to the wealth of the rich manufacturer at the expense of the poor.

We are opposed to any system, the object of which is, to tax the industry of one class to make the business of another class profitable.

This is the effect of a protective tariff.

It is for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; consequently unequal and unjust in its operation, and shall ever meet with our decided disapprobation.

We have examined the subject again & again and the further we have examined the more we have found it wanting in justice.

A protective tariff is asked for, and by whom? Is it from those who need arms that ask for protection?—those whose families are suffering for bread? Is it the case of the Widow and orphan that excite the sympathy or bewail the protection that is asked for? No.

The cries of distress could never enter the Halls of Congress—too unimportant to receive even a passing notice.

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From the Boston Pilot,
RELAND-O'CONNELL LORD
MAYOR.
From our own Private Correspondent.

DUBLIN, November 3d, 1841.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—Daniel O'Connell—the emancipator of Catholic Ireland—is now in possession of the mansion house of Dublin as a Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis. The people have for the first time elected their own Magistrate and in whom should they repose more confidence than in the man who for forty years has been faithful to their cause. The Tories made a show of opposition to his election but a sense of their own weakness caused them to withdraw. The new Council consists of sixty members—of these forty one are repealers. O'Connell seemed in high spirits on the day of election and sat for nearly an hour distributing to an admiring and rejoicing constituency the first Catholic Lord Mayor who occupied the civic chair since the revolution. It would be curious to trace the progress of events with regard to the different members of the present corporation. There are among them some men who were in time past celebrated for their devotion to Irish interests and the friends and associates of whose youth fell martyrs to the cause of their country. They remained to enjoy some of the fruits of the difficult struggles which engaged their energies and are now enjoying civic honors—chosen to them on account of the principles they ever adhered to. They stand fourth a testimony to the world of the unjust sacrifice of the men whose blood was shed because he sought the accomplishment of that which now is. Amongst these men I must notice by name the friend and admirer of Arthur O'Connor—Cornelius McLaughlin. He it was who was arraigned for having assisted in the publication of the celebrated letter of Arthur O'Connor to the Irish people and the manner in which he conducted himself on that occasion has shed a halo around him which seems to grow brighter and brighter as he approaches his eternal rest. Cornelius McLaughlin was passing the cell where O'Connor was confined—he perhaps went there that the countenance of a friend might cheer the patriot in his affliction. O'Connor dropped the latter from between the gratings of his window and asked his friend would he get it printed. The reply was characteristic of the man.—“If I like its contents it shall be published.” The letter was published and the governor discovered that it was through the instrumentality of McLaughlin. He was placed at the bar—but the awful position in which he stood did not overcome the manhood of the patriot. Here his reply to the searching interrogatories of his prosecutor bespoke the same noble spirit as did his answer to O'Connor. I did publish it and would do so again because I agree with every sentiment it contains.” Cor, McLaughlin is now a feeble old man but the fire of his eye is not yet quenched and his devoted adherence to whatever is right is now as then the characteristic of his actions.

The Tory Government. The humbug of the conciliation cry has been fully exposed. The Tories are themselves again and what is more important the people see them to be so. The old judges have begun to move Johnson has resigned to make way for Lefroy others will follow the example and we will soon have the old generation of Troy judges replaced by a young fry whose comparative youth will be a guarantee against the unity of the bench for some years to come.

LARGE BEQUESTS. Mr. Shackford, who recently died in St. Louis, Missouri, made the following disposition of his property:

“Mr. S gave the American Bible Society about \$10,000.

“After bequeathing to his widow \$15,000 and \$10,000 each to his children in stock of the Louisville and Portland canal (a very valuable investment) he gave the residue of his property to the Foreign Missionary Society and Marion college to be equally divided among them.”

The St. Louis Gazette says:

“If the property could have sold at his decease it would have given \$10,000 to each of these societies.”

The Lodi Freeman, giving the returns of the late election drily remarks that they are pretty much as we expected—only rather more so.

A Whig member of the Massachusetts Legislature, was elected by bribing a voter with a leg of mutton. He'll feel rather sheepish in his seat, we think.

NEWSPAPERS.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things that are familiar. A newspaper is one year, says Mr. W., is worth a quarter school-going to a child and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with his advancement.

The mother of the family being one of its heads and having a more immediate charge of children ought to be intelligent in mind pure in language and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading and study are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog-shop which ought to be devoted to reading? how many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

ROYALTY.

The last account from England left the horses already harnessed, ready to convey express respecting the family affairs of Queen Victoria. The forms of Royalty require considerable ceremonial on such occasions; and the carriage of the Premier [Sir Robert Peel] was in constant readiness, by day and night, to run post-haste to the palace, to greet the expected stranger, in company with other prominent public functionaries.

The little Princess is now a whole year old; and if she should have a brother, his title will be Duke of Cornwall and probably that of Prince Wales.

Whatever “Sidney” of the New York Commercial may think about the matter people generally (even in England) would probably prefer the privilege of electing rulers rather than have them furnished already titled in this way.

[Western New Yorker.]

SPARK-LING WIT.—“I have a spark in my eye,” said a lady in the cars. The Jade was looking straight forward at a spruce young gentleman sitting opposite to her,

The Paris ladies wear elegantly mounted daggers at their girdles. Our ladies wear their daggers in their eyes.

“Boy, why don't you go to school?”

“Bekase sir, daddy is afraid if I learns every thing now, I shant have anything to learn ven I comes to go to the 'cademy.”

Huzza for Florida.—The Jacksonville Bank, (Florida) has resumed.

The Delaware Gazette is puffing a potatoe which is 26½ inches in circumference and weighs 4 pounds. Some of the Indiana papers are talking about the enactment of a law to preclude the collection of debts for two years. Of course the Legislature would sneer at the idea, but would think nothing of granting such a privilege to banks.

The Hartford Times says “the Democratic party has been acting per se over the Union.”

Capital punishment.—Being killed to death by a beautiful girl.—Chronicle.

May it be our lot to meet such a death

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth, Brandreth's pills are engraved on steel, beautifully done and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

The remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have concurred that they are indeed blessed blessings that were given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

“Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump,” is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practice?

“Ye are the temple of the living God.”

Old furniture repaired and repainted in the best manner at short notice.

THE SMALLHOUSE C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1841.

“If the property could have sold at his decease it would have given \$10,000 to each of these societies.”

The Lodi Freeman, giving the returns of the late election drily remarks that they are pretty much as we expected—only rather more so.

A Whig member of the Massa-

cussetts Legislature, was elected by bribing a voter with a leg of mutton.

He'll feel rather sheepish in his seat, we think.

Thomas S Shuster is to be hung at the county prison, Philadelphia on the 31st December for the murder of his wife.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers who his Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on State Street, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business more extensive than ever, and to give his customers with the utmost promptitude.

The proprietor of this mammoth sheet—“the great Western” among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of this paper contains as large an amount of original matter as is found in volumes of ordinary diction, which cost \$2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's “Columbus,” or Bancroft's History of America, which cost \$3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For \$5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been enlarged and its size, number, and scope have been increased, so much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is now contained in its immense capacity.

Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of reputation appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contribution as soon as received.

To the Miscellaneous Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a path for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it began, a frank, simple, straightforward, inspiring, and instructive newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected.

It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nostalgia for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to WILSON & COMPANY.

Publishers of the “Brother Jonathan.”

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER.

Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where

they intend to keep on hand a large assortment

of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country price.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention.

Turning down at their shop,

JOHNSTON MILLER.

JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1841.

R. GRISWOLD.

Fr. Wayne, Oct. 16. '41.

16c

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street, early op. in the Presbyterian Church.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841.

\$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will buy a bottle of Hops Liniment for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to see when it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Droopy, Tender Feet, Scrofula, by cankers, Ulcers, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Sciad Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children. Pain in the legs, or other joints, &c. It will easily relieve the pain from the right kidney, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right shoulder, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right elbow, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right knee, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right foot, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right hand, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right ear, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right side, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right side of the head, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right side of the neck, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right side of the back, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right side of the abdomen, &c. It will easily remove the pain from the right side of the pelvis, &c. 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